Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera House-Patience. Bunnell's Museum Breadway and 5th et. Germania Theatre-The Matri Baverly's Pith Avenue The tree-East Lyune, Baverly's Nible's Gorden, Marcia, Baverly's Mible's Gorden, Marcia, Baverly's 14th Mt. Theatre-Old Scipmates, Square Theater Emeralda. Standard Theatre- Hax Muller. Teny Pastor's Theatre Venue Windsor Theatre-Alvin Jostin.

Blood Money in Politics.

Dishonorable as has been the record of the Republican party and of its successive Administrations since the first term of Grantism in levying forced contributions on officeholders for political purposes, the present experience in this respect surpasses all former developments.

The pages in the House of Representatives the scrubbers in the Trensury, the poor stitchers in the Government Printing Office, and the counters in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, most of them very poor and helpless outside of their actual employments, have all been taxed.

The circular from the Republican Congres sional Committee expressly fixes the levy in every instance, rating it at two per cent. on the salary, whatever it may be. No discretion is permitted to the officeholder. The widow and the orphan, the soldier and the civilian, are all treated alike, and are put on the same footing with the ward politician. The demand means pay or go. There is no halfway house. Compromise for poverty, for sickness, for distress, or for suffering is

Section 1.546 of the Revised Statutes pro vides as follows:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall re quire or request any workingman in any navy yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political epinion; and any officer or employee of the Government who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be dismissed from the service of the United States."

This law was intended to protect the mechanles and other workingmen in the navy yards against partisan extortion. But it is treated as a dead letter on the statute book. Mr. Cox told the House of a calker in the Brooklyn yard who came to him for advice saying he had been assessed \$21. "He asked me," said Mr. Cox, "in the simplicity of his heart, whether he should pay that sum or take the risk of being turned out. I told him that I would not embarrass his family or embarrass his politics; that I believed if he could stand it he had better pay it to the miserable committee rather than have his family suffer."

There are thousands of similar cases. The Boston Herald a few days ago, referring to this subject, said that "the employees in the Charlestown Navy Yard, some seven hundred in number, have received each a copy of the same letter, calling upon them to contribute a prescribed sum, varying from \$11 for the common laborers to \$25 for the workingmen of a higher grade."

Various amendments were proposed by the Democrats to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill that would end this atrocious blackmailing on the 30th of the present month; but they were uniformly declared out of order, or were voted down. Canting Mr. Kasson, with hypocritical phrase and smooth exterior, pretended to be very willing to cooperate with Mr. Cox "to stop the oppression, if there be any, upon the subordi-

nates of the Government." Instead of uniting with the reformers in an effort to stamp out this robbery of the laboring men and women in the public service, he informed the House, "I desire it to be done by a carefully prepared law." He knew that such a law could not possibly pass a Republican Congress, but he wanted the repute of being opposed to a system which his votes and his indirection have helped to

rivet on the practice of his party. Mr. Kasson and all others like him make cheap professions about civil service reform, are never ready to aid any practical present movement. They insist upon measares they know not to be attainable. They originally given a roving commission are the very worst enemies of reform.

The Trescott Correspondence.

The correspondence relating to the Thrscorr mission, which the President sent to the Senate on Wednesday, will be found to contain some significant admissions and disclosures. It fully confirms the view taken by THE SUN of the consequences resulting from Gen. HURLBUT'S attitude at Lima, from the equally improper course pursued by Minister ADAMS at La Paz, and from the preposterous invitation to a conference at Washington. It also supplies indications, heretofore suppressed, that Mr. TRESCOTT was to a large extent in sympathy with Mr. BLAINE's designs, and was therefore an unsuitable person to be trusted in the negotlations with Chili after the policy of the State Department had been completely changed

That Gen. HURLBUT'S display of partisanship was the main obstacle to an adjustment of the quarrel between Peru and Chili by the parties themselves is explicitly asserted in this correspondence. "Peru," says Mr TRESCOTT, under date of Feb. 24, " has not. that I can see, any capacity of resistance in herseif." Previously, on Jan. 27, he wrote to the same effect: "Peru is powerless to help herself," and "Chili could compel Peru to accept any terms she might choose to im-He had expressed, however, on Jan. 13, the opinion that "Chili really desires peace on what is believed to be fair and necessary conditions, and her Government would gladly find a solution which would re lieve it from a prolonged occupation of Peru." But if such was the reasonable temper of the one party and the helpless situation of the other, why was not peace long ago concluded? Mr. Trescorr answers this quest are withheld to give some Washington of tion in his letter of Jan. 27; "The action of Mr. HURLBUT, whether intentional or not. has so exaggerated the belief in the Peruvian | for their private benefit. From two sources mind of the certainty and efficacy of the intervention of the United States to prevent | a book published and copyrighted by J. B. any encion of territory that I am not pre-GRENELL of lows, who obtained the figpared to say that any Peruvina Government will be willing or strong enough to accept | Department, and the other is a table such terms." In the same letter the Conmissioner acknowledges that the cession of Turapaca, at all events, was unavoidable, un- to Congress in a recent debute. less the Government of the United States menat to intervene forcibly.

Whatever prospect Mr. Trescorr may have had of inducing the Cullian, authorities to modify the terms of peace proposed by them in the latter part of January was cut off by a fresh demonstration of hostility on the part of Gen. HURLHUT, and by a most flagrant breach of neutrality on the part of Minister Adams, Mr. Tracscorr confirms the report that Mr. Anams addressed a letter to the La Paz Government, endeavoring to persuade it not to make a separate peace with Chill, although the preliminaries of such a treaty had already been arranged. Mr. ADAMS, as was pointed out in Tire Son I which is larger than the number in any State

when the rumor of this interference reached this country, had been guilty of similar misconduct at the Arica conference, for which it does not appear from the published documents that he was ever reprimanded. A further obstacle to the mitigation of the terms offered by Chill was interposed through the publication at Lima by Gen. HUMLBUT of the invitation to the projected Congress. How well Mr. Theseorr understood that Chili would view with grave and reasonable misgiving the suggestion of a conference, in which her enemies would outvote her two to one, is attested by his letter of Dec. 12, addressed to Mr. BLAINE, of whose approaching dismissal from the State Department he was not yet informed. Mr. BLAINE is here reminded of his verbal promise to Mr. Tres-corr that the latter should take charge of the invitations to Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, and deliver them at such time as should seem to him opportune, and he is carnestly entreated that if these invitations should be transmitted to the American Ministers at Lima, Santingo, and La Paz, the latter should be instructed not to present them without Mr. Thescort's approval. "Their delivery," says the Commissioner, "might cause verserious embarrassment in the conduct of my mission;" in other words, might defeat the attempt at amicable mediation, and compet the envoy to fall back on the alternative course contemplated by his instructions, viz., the formal sundering of friendly relations between the United States and Chili. Mr. BLAINE unquestionably acted as if he secretly desired the latter result, for he broke his promise to Trescorr and forwarded the invitation to Peru directly to Gen. HURLBUT. who at once made it known.

It would seem from the letter last quoted

that Mr. Trescorr was sincere in his pro-

fessed desire to obtain liberal terms for Peru

and Missourt.

of the present high prices.

GUTERMUTH case,

Thus. New York appears to be one of the

termuth Case.

might be required. We should like to know

what authority of law he had for such action

as this. If he could legally treat this com

paratively unknown woman as he did, he

could, if he saw fit, pursue precisely the

ROSCOE CONKLING. No matter what bail the

party offered for his appearance as a wit-

ness in a case before the Coroner, that fune

tionary might reject it. And when called to

account by counsel he might say, as he said

to the counsel for Mrs. HAWKS, that he had

the witness arrested for simulating sickness!

In this outrageous excuse for his own glar

ing misconduct Coroner MERKLE betrayed

A second manifestation of ignorance was

his admission of testimony as to what Mr

GUTERMUTH told a friend about the assault

upon him, five days after it was committed

The Coroner overruled the objection which

was made to this evidence by saving he

would take it for what it was worth. But he

ought to have known that it was worth noth-

ing in a legal sense, and if he had ever

studied any respectable text book upon the

duties of his office he would also know that

only legal testimony should be taken even on

Coroner MERKLE's view of the law, how

ever, exalts his office far above any pre-

tensions that have ever been put forward by

any other Corener. "A Coroner's jury has

great scope," he declared. "It can inquire

into anything." Whereat his audience in-

If a Coroner's jury can inquire into any-

thing, as he so positively asserts, this par-

ticular jury in the GUTERMUTH case might

appropriately inquire into the mental ca-

Shutting Up Castle Garden.

There seems to be a good deal of unnecess

sary alarm because of the prospect that

Castle Garden will be closed for the want of

public money to pay the expense of its con-

tinuance. The result would be simply that

immigrants landing on our shores would be

on precisely the same footing as citizens of

the United States who visit the metropolis

Of course there would be complaint that

immigrants would be exposed to pillage and

wrong, but the same might be said of our

posed to the wiles of city sharpers without

having any Castle Garden to protect them.

There are ample laws for the prevention of

There seems to be no good reason why the

State or city of New York should bear an

extra tax for the protection of immigrants,

who mostly go to other parts of the country.

But if we are mistaken in this, there is good

ground for complaint that the beautiful and

costly park at the Battery should be marred

It is by no means certain that the present

concentration of immigrants does not facili-

tate the operations of sharpers who gather

could not be protected if diffused at the land-

Mr. Horn of Michigan, speaking in favor

surplus is not a reason for extravagant expen-

ditures; it is a reason for a reduction of the

The right thing to do now and always is to

taxes and duties which produce the surplus,

ings of the various steamship companies.

country cousins, who have been forever ex-

n Coroner's inquest.

continently laughed.

pacity of Coroner MERKLE.

for the first time.

theft or swindling.

for this purpose.

his entire unfitness to hold office.

by friendly remonstrances, if possible; but it is clear from another part of this correspondence that he was thoroughly impregnated with Mr. BLAINE's intention of applying pressure of another kind, if necessary This is plain from his telegram of Jan 23. part of which was published some months ago, with the omission, however, of a suggestive postscript. In this telegram were recited the terms of peace suggested by Chill out of deference to the United States, and which, as THE SUN pointed out at the time, were more liberal than those put forward at Lima after the occupation of that city in February, 1881, and even less exacting than those proffered at Arica in October. 1880. Instead, however, of confining himself to a report of Chill's offer, Mr. TRESCOTT, in a postscript now first published, undertakes to tell Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN what our State Department ought to do. "To offer good offices on the conditions named would not," says Mr. TRESCOTT, "be according to instructions." Whose instructions? BLAINE's: for, although he had received two telegrams, the envoy had not at this date received the despatches forwarded Jan. 9 by mail. In the same postscript he suggests that the Secretary send him the following instructions: "Do not interfere on the conditions named; you may recognize the necessity of ceding Tarapaca; if that modification cannot be obtained, carry out your instructions numbered 2." It is clear from the whole tenor of this correspondence that Chill would never at this late stage of the controversy consent, unless coerced by a threat of war, to limit her indemnity to Tarapaca, and that this fact was perfectly well known to our Commissioner. It be comes interesting, therefore, to inquire what was the alternative course "numbered 2" which Mr. TRESCOTT urged Mr. FRELING HUYSEN to sanction. The alternative is indicated in the original instructions furnished by Mr. BLAINE to the Commissioner on Dec 1, and printed on pages 174-179 of the official compilation. Mr. Threscorr is there told that Chill persisted in "the appropriation of Peru's most valuable territory," the Government of the United States" would consider itself discharged from any further obligation to be influenced in its action by the position which Chili has assumed, and would hold itself free to appeal to the other republics of this continent to join it in an effort to avert such consequences." Of course such language means foreible intervention, if it means any-

thing, and the allusion to "other repub-

lies" explains why Mr. Thescorr was

under which he could address himself

to Chili's old enemy, Buenos Ayres,

in case of need. That Mr. TRESCOTT

fully comprehended the purport of course

"numbered 2" is shown by repeated aliusions

to it in this correspondence. Nevertheless, he

his way, would have involved us in complien-

would be a disgraceful war. This, too, al-

ceived from Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN on his

warned him, not, as he says, to evines "very

great caution in the execution of his original

instructions," but far more explicitly "to

avoid all issues which might lead to his with-

drawing from his post in Chill," and, again,

'every issue which might lead to offener

must be avoided " (see official compilation,

page 186). What business had the Commis-

sioner, in view of these peremptory tele-

grams, to suppose that the new Secretary of

State would for an instant countenance

the threatening attitude prescribed by Mr.

BLAINE in the alternative course "numbered

27" Fortunately, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has

paid more attention in this matter to the

public opinion of his country than to the

suggestions of so-called "trained diploma-

proportion to the gravity of the measures

The Cattle Census.

It would be interesting at this time, when

there is so much talk about the scarcity of

beef, to know the live stock statistics of the

last census; but it is intlimated that these

ficinis the chance to compile the facts col-

lected at public expense into books to be sold

we get a glance at these figures. One is

ures from the statistician of the Agricultura

sus, in reference to the sheep of the country,

If these figures are correct, they prove

that the grand total of cattle, exclusive of

sheep, in this country is 36,003,854, and of

sheep, 42,581,580. New York is surpassed in

sheep growing only by California, Michigan,

New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas

having 1,715,183 sheep. It also surpasses

every State in the Union in its number of

with 39,633 working oxen, while Mis-

sours, where the use of exen is much more

common, is credited with but 9,020, and Bil-

nois with but 3,346. Under the head of other

cattle, which may or may not include some-

thing else than beeves, New York has 862,233,

with which they are suffered to associate

their names.

tions of which the almost inevitable outcome

keep out of debt. And don't you forget it. Prince BISMARCK told the Reichstag on Wednesday why the military budget was so enormous-he was affaid Germany might be attacked. Shortly before, the American Consulat Frankfort-on-the-Main sent statistics to urged our Government in his telegram of Washington showing that in the years from 1871 to 1881 inclusive, 805,698 emigrants left Jan. 23 to sanction it, and, could be have had the German empire, of whom 762,331 came to the United States. In 1877 they numbered but 22,000; in 1881 they had reached 210,000, this though the two telegrams which he had rebeing almost a tenfold increase in four years These tables further show that the class of peo ple from 20 to 30 years old is twice as strong in arrival at Valparaiso and on Jan. 31 had preportion among those who emigrate as among those who stay. Such facts would form a good companion picture to Prince Browneck's malses of the results of his burdensome mill-

tary budgets. The SMITHS are a great and good family; and the most honored living member of their race is Deacon Richard Smith of Cincinnati the truly good man.

King Katakata has, for the third time in ess than two years, changed his Ministry. It could seem that in his recent trip around the orld he was impressed by some new theories government. According to the reports reeixed, the change in his Ministry at this time signifies a radical departure from previous methods in the little kingdom. On the 19th tists," whose self-importance is magnified in , ult, Prime Minister Guers and the other Minsters resigned, and the King sent for our old friend Capt. Walter Murgay Ginson, who is opposed to the so-called missionary clique, to form a new administration. He is said to be an earnest advocate of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and identified with measures for the repopulation and sanitary in: covement of the kingdom. Be is in favor of wimmigration of colored persons from this country. An indication of the feeling on the threet of immigration is that the immigration Lean bill for \$5,000,000, introduced by the Ministry that has resigned, designed mainly or the supply of Chinamen and Hindoos for planters, has been defeated. The native legators are determined to not allow the kingdom to be overrun with Chinamen. Mr. Grason Manister of Fereign Affairs, and Prime Minister. SIMON R. KAM Minister of the Interior: Joun P. Busit Minister of Finance; and Phwani Prieston, Attorney-General, form the new Min-

furnished by the Superintendent of the Cenistry. Something of great interest must have influenced the King in this new movement, for when he appointed the late Ministers he was greatly pleased with the future prospect of hikingdom. He had been disturbed by the agice among his subjects, and in August, 1800. he prorogared the Legislature, and on the sam systiam and the Ministry without a moment's selice and appointed a new Ministry. But the appointments were not satisfactory, and so nuch influence was brought to bear on the fullch cows, 1,437,855, and is credited King that the appointment of Mossico, the chief cases of the trouble, as Envoy Extraordinary to the European courts, was revoked and a few weeks intor the entire Ministry was dismissed. The Ministers were said to be no only without experience in public affairs, but so conspicuous by their unfitness as to give on consider for a general feeding of district. In the basis the courage to ten the truth

except Texas, Chio, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa Ministry appointed at that time, and which has just resigned, was W. N. Armstrone, a lawyer of this city. He was appointed Attorney-General. His father was one of the first missionaries that visited greatest live stock States, in addition to having the greatest market centre within its the Sandwich Islands. Mr. ARMSTRONG WAS berders; and this emphasizes the anomaly born in the kingdom, but was educated in Yale College. In his youth he was an intimate friend of the King. After being graduated he The Conduct of the Coroner in the Gupractised law in this city, and after the King scended the throne he tried several times to induce Mr. ARMSTRONG to return to the king-The ignorance of Coroners is abundantly dom, and only on the most urgent requests by illustrated in the annals of English and telegraph did Mr. Armstrono consent to ac American law, but it would be difficult to cept the appointment of Attorney-General find in history or tradition a clearer case of The late Prime Minister GREEN was formerly magisterial incompetency than is presented Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is an Ameriby the conduct of Coroner MERKLE in the can, but has lived in the kingdom for many years. Minister of the Interior Canten and In the first place, he caused Mrs. HAWKS Minister of Finance WALKER were highly esto be taken into custody without a warrant teemed residents. Taking into consideration these facts, the King's motive in dismissing and held as a witness, although she offered an old playmate is not plain, unless it is placed bail for her appearance in any amount that to the credit of the native element, that has for

the time being got the upper hand. Mrs. HARRIET RESCUES STOWN had a coleration of her birthday near Boston on Wednesday; but among the compliments paid to same course toward William M. Evarts or her on that occasion, nobody praised her development of the filthy scandal about Lord Byron to which she devoted her powers a few

> Among those who voted in favor of Mr. Brown's project to make the people furnish each Senator with a \$1,200 clerk, were the millionaires Fain and Jones of Nevada. Perhaps a subscription had better be taken up for these two Senators, to provide them with the elerical work which they cannot afford to pay for out of their salaries or their pockets.

> Now that the House has passed the joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for a memorial shaft at Washington's Hendquarters in Newburgh, and \$15,000 for the celebration to be held there next year, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the declaration of pence. it is to be hoped that the managers will not try to buy \$30,000 worth of rum and tobacco with the \$15,000. The Yorktown experience is recent enough to count for something.

> Among the noticeable bills stiffed in committee, during the late session of the Legislature, was the one providing for the building of a new reservoir for New York city; while the ill to repeal the act removing the Forty-seeond street reservoir passed the Senate only and thus failed of enactment. It is the belief of those who ought to know that until a new reservoir is provided for neither the Murray Hill reservoir nor any other that can be of possible use should be got rid of.

One of the trunk railroads is said to have put a free library on some of its through trains, to help while away long evenings for its passengers. In that case it should also give them good light to read by. This is, after all, the main thing. If a railroad company will only light its ears so that a passenger who attempts o read need not find his eyes ruined, he may se safely left to procure his own reading. It is his own fault if he does not earry books and papers with him; but he cannot very well carry a good and safe lamp.

HANLAN'S two doctors sign a certificate hat he is in bed with typhold fever, and cannot begin training for two months. But this certificate will hardly indemnify Ross for the rouble and expenses he has already been at in his own training for their Winnipeg race; and he is likely to insist on whatever more substantial indemnity he may be entitled to.

TWO FACES UNDER ONE HOOD.

Washington, June 15. The double part played by Gen. Sherman in regard to the compulsory retirement clause of the Army bill, does not present him in a very favorable light to the country. It does not look well for the head of the army to pretend to favor retirement at 62 years of age, in order to gain the good will of the younger officers, who want the old ones out of the way, in order to hasten their promotion. and then to have his friends and his family exert their personal and their social influence gainst this limitation.

about Castle Garden, or that immigrants In the recent debate on the bill in the House of Representatives the following remarkable colloquy took place between two conspicuous Republicans, both claiming to speak by the personal authority of Gen. Sherman:

of the liver and Harber job yesterday, could find no better excuse for it than the large Mr. Butterworth — * * * He asserted that this clause hard 2 years as the retiring period) was indistinguished to the good of the service. Wr. Mytook -To what general did the gentleman refer a moment aged Mr. Butterworth-I referred to Gen. Sherman. * * * * de said it to me, not to influence this matter, but as his adjunct based on experience. He said it to me mot to other. Mr. McCook.-Gon. Sherman never said 32 was neces-sarily the age at which retrement should take place. Mr. Butterworth.-We were talking below the about that age precisely. And he went further than that, and stated, if the sate had to be changed, then, a lower age should be fixed upon rather than a higher.

Both these gentlemen were positive in their assertions. They centradicted each other flatly, and without condition. There is no possibility consistent with truth of reconciling these onflicting statements, each of which came directly from Gen. Sherman himself.

A Fatthful Public Servant.

Washington, June 14.- While the great apregration letts a c under consideration, it is interesting to waich Holman. Though he is not a member of he committee, and is thereby placed at a great disadvantage, yet it is probable that no nember of the Hones is so thoroughly informed respecting every item for which appropriations are asked. He sits there keenly watching every line. Wee be to it if it exceeds an amount in his view excessive. He knows the why and wherefore of every appropriation, and this of itself is about as marvellous an accomplishment as it would be to repeat a mock of Hemer backward. If an appropria-tion exceeds the amount asked for in former years, that man must know why, and no specious or plausible exlangtion decrives him. It is a pity that he has suc poor command of language and such weakness of voice. But spite of his physical disabilities, he is feared, and as he rises, swinging his big bownd spectacles, the Approgration Committee give him close heed, and are no sy until he is exerraled by the Chair or v effect of Helman's sharp eye and convincing spore to be seen. Holman is not negardly. He believes i restion, and that the service is better performed when t is done economically.

The President and the Hoys, Premithe Buston Post. The one thing that stands out most promi-cults in the politics of Arian's administration is that a has not counced his inclosed, and that he will rely for mung on the old games that have won so often so by, and are of that peculiar character tha bet are less carried on under the supervision of sucnon as Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey. He will make to effort o conciliate the swallow tail element of his party. His ellaser is on the "boys" and on trading with alleged Penocrats like John Relly, as it has always been forcover. "The boys" in whom Mr Arthur continues to represent dence are the Stalwart "boys"—the same d. "boys" with whom he used to train in New Yor The afterly unfla feller was made Secretary of the Inte-tor because he is one of "the boys" of the new shift far Breuster represents Cameron's "boys" in Pear Ivania, Polger the New York "hoys" who follow Con-Citie Northwest, and Chandler "the boys" generally.

A Beautiful Tribute to the Obituary Poet.

From the Elecated Englishes Journal Dr. G. Washington Childs is the brightest minary in the firmament of elegine some and by the neighbor of his genus eclipses at the feether gots that twinkle dime on our annotance sphere. Lie-terrious career in the composition of obtinary and aristive terms has ealled into life a service bord of militairs in two hemispheres. They move by them con-cit and presumption the great port spity and contound but never his wrath er indignation. From his lefty ele-vation on the Pareasson mone he surveys the scrib-bit of thouse at his fold with that placebily of counte nance which the father of gods and men is said to as sump when he calms the starmy seas.

Truth-Tetting Arthur and Sharpe.

From the Kingston President and The friendship between the President and

THE PERVADING POWER OF WHISKEY.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Whiskey Ring managers have testified that one of the objects in raising a large fund was to help with money in elections where the question of license or prohibition was at issue,

The plans of the whiskey people are compre hensive and quite equal to those of the high protectionists or any other combination in existence. The control of Congress, as well as State Logislatures, is simed at. The purpose of the Ring is to dominate wherever the whiskey interest is liable to be affected.

Heretofore the Ring has dipped into practical politics on a comparatively small scale. Witnesses before Mr. Windom's committee have testified to the sums sent to Kansas, used in Ohio, forwarded to Maine, and spent else-where, whenever the Prohibitionists crowded free liquor hard. On a much larger scale these operations are to be conducted, as the man-agers freely declare.

operations are to be conducted, as the managers freely declare.

Ohto is an inviting field. There the legislation of last winter has mixed the temperance question with politics quito generally. But no State is to be neglected. The action of Congress has had the effect to draw the attention of the country to the intentions of the whiskey people and the temperance question generally, and has compelled them to be active to a degree otherwise not necessary.

Candidates for Congress, especially in the whiskey producing and consuming States—and what States are not one or the other?—will be supported or opposed by the Ring by the contribution of money and other means, without regard to party politics, although Republican leaders persuade themselves that they stand the best chance by having the Ring's favor. Pointing to the action of a Republican House of Representatives at the present session, to the action of Sacaker Facilier in subscition to

the best chance by having the Ring's favor. Pointing to the action of a Republican House of Representatives at the present session, to the action of Speaker Keifer in selecting the Committee of Ways and Means, and to the action of the committee itself, they bid the whiskey people to hunt them hereafter and give to them their money.

Some headway has been made in establishing friendly relations between the whiskey and Republican managers, notwithstanding Secretary Folker's decisive action. The Ring people will look to Raum as long as he remains Commissioner. His elevation to the United States Senate is one of their objects.

It is the election of United States Senators the Ring will specially look after.

Some disappointments are in store for aspirants for seats in the Senate is well are likely in some instances to be decided by the whiskey influence. For it is the intension of the whiskey people to look well to whatever is liable to interpose an obstacle to free, or in any way affect, whiskey. To this the manufacturers of beer and other liquors will contribute important aid.

The progress of the temperance sentiment.

the turers of beer and other liquors will contribute important sid.

The progress of the temperance sentiment, notably the contest and the legislation in Ohio and some other States, has stimulated discussion and hastened action regarding prohibition all over the country. Be presentatives of the whiskey interest made no disguise of these things while conducting their operations at the Capitol. They do not he situate to give fair warning that thoy fully mean to take care of themselves, and have their share of control legislative. State, and national. Nor are the courts without interest in their eyes. without interest in their eves

TOO MUCH RAILROAD BUTLDING.

orrespondent of yesterday hits the nail squarely on the head when he attributes our present financial trouble to the building of new railroads. All the trouble of "seventy three" came from the same cause, and precisely as in "seventy-three," there no relief in the situation now until here is a general break down, and the construction of new and needloss roads is entirely storped. The drain upon the country's resources during the past twelve months in railway building has been greater than ever before—greater than the country's strength has been able to withstand—and what we are now suffering is simply limanein exhaustion.

To expect any recovery while the drain continues is to expect any recovery while the drain continues is to expect any recovery while the drain continues is to expect any recovery while the drain continues is to expect any recovery while the drain continues is to expect as taking patient to review while through an incision in one of his arteries, his blood is being wissed. To try to get up another boom while millions are being squandered upon the construction of needless roads is to try to inflate a balloon from which, through an aperture in its walls, the gas escapes as fast as it is pumped in.

To resuscitate the sinking patient, the artery must be tied, and the flow of blood must be stopped. Before the balloon can be inflated and footed off the ground, the roat in its walls must be closed and made air tight.

Break down the construction companies, stop the building of new roads which are not needed, shut off the exhausting drain upon the country will start upon a fresh carrier will stiffen, speculation will take new life, and the country will start upon a fresh carrier of presperity.

There are railroads conough in the country to-day to meet all our railway needs for the next twenty-five years and if for twenty-five years not another mile of rail should be laid in the country. A healthy reason for building a railroad should be the need for it, eitner to struction of new and needless roads is entirely

ears not another mile of rail should be laid in he country, all our business interests would be he better for it. A healthy reason for building railroad should be the need for it, either to pen up a new country or to furnish facilities anted in an old country. But, unfortunately, or nearly all the railways now being built, here is but little. It any need. The main casen why they are being built is because contenetion companies hope to be able to make money by "landing" their securities, after the easts are built upon the public. This is the cases, and the only reason, why we railroads are being pushed in the far units and the securities.

business.

There are several roads between New York and Chicago. There is not business enough, as it is, for all of them. Two or three new lines are in process of construction and when completed they will simply add to the number of days lighting for the bone—they won't increase the size of the bone. The trunk line war reduced the earnings of the trunk reads and decreeinted their securities. How much more will the earnings of each road be reduced, and how much less will their securities be worth when two or three new combatants are added to the strife for business between them. The financial outlook is blue and the hope is cherched that a new crop will help us out. Though whosperead disaster will surely follow a poor crop, there will be no become of the firm in building new roads. We can never recover our strength while the drain lasts.

COMMON SENSE,

The foregoing is a good specimen of the rubdsh talked and written by fools upon financial "Common Sense" ought to know, if he had taken the pains to inquire, that it is not true that the drain upon the country's resources during the past twelve mentus in railroad building is greater than the country's strength has been able to withstand. The best estimates are that 9.000 miles of new railroad were built in 1881, and that they cost in actual each about \$10,000 per mile, or \$90,000,000 alto gether-that is, less than the savings of the sountry represented in the surplus taxes alone paid to the Government. Some of this money, we grant, has been wasted, and will yield little or no return, but the loss of it does not involve the rain of the country by any means.

Besides, it is notorious that not one, but everal, construction companies have broken down lately, and that the building of many new railroads has been either stopped altogether or materially slackened. The low rate of interest prevailing at financial centres conclusive evidence against the existence of financial exhaustion.

TRANSCENDENTAL PORER.

The Straight Finsh and Four Accs.

From the New Fork Times. It is not many years since the stealight flush was introduced into the game of poker and given the power to text four new. The lestery of the development of the straight dush since the date of its introduction affords a currous instance or the way in which notine supplies every decayed that it made upon for. In 1886 a straight flash becarred once in every 187681 hands, four new occurring at the same data once in every 27 bands. With the demand for straight thes the frequency of their appropriate the respect until at the time of the famous francii, of Venus, when sensitive parties were sent on by our slovernor at to the end of e surth, the straight flush according to the ent authority of Prof. Barkhoss of the Naval Observe hands in combinanters. In the very able paper or poker lead at the meeting of the American Securities Association just August, it was assected that the straight flush had so greatly increased in frequency that it was commonly not once in every 1 let hands thus being very hearly as common as four neve.

Some Roman Catholic Priests May Marry To the Perceior The Sex-So. Inotice that you answer! No! to the question, "Can Remain albelia practs marry in any part of the world!" You are prob-ably not aware that the priests of the various trainfal

Roman Patholic churches, such as the Armenian the Meleblic, the Syrian and the Marchite, are permitted to marry, and do marry and have families. This privileg-is accorded them as che of the considers on which they agree to acknowledge the supremary of the Robins

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

ATLANTA, June 10 .- Besides the question of ducation, another very important class of facts bearing upon the progress of the negro still remains to be presented. The awards of college examinations and the mere study of books are very imperfect tests of a man's value as a citizen. Is he self-supporting? Does he add to the wealth of the country? Does he neeumilate property? Does he make for himself by work so good a chance of becoming a prop-erty holder that he will be interested in the security of property? There never was a race which had a bet-

er opportunity than the Southern blacks. The Southern country is full of unculti-vated land. While other thinly settled territories of the world are fast up with emigrants, some prejudice is keeping them away from the South, so that competition for land is largely diminished in favor of the negro. In addition to this, the best part of this section, the Southern "up country," is specially adapted to small farms. In the old antebellum days an artificial state of things united the land in large plantations. But even in those days it was always said that the increase of capital came from the increase of negroes, Men lived well; they made provisions, they made cotton to buy those things which must come from stores; but they grew rich because their negroes multiplied. I do not mean to say negroes were raised to sell. The matter worked as follows: When a planter's children

say negroes were raised to sell. The matter worked as follows: When a planter's children were grown, his negroes had increased in like ratio. When they ere divided, some of the children were grown, his negroes bad increased in like ratio. When they ere divided, some of the children went with their share of the negroes to Texas or Mississippi, while one son, perhaps, remained on the old homestead to get rich and divide among his children as his father had done. Since the war, the uplands of the Southern States are fast dividing into farms. On every well-known road are the evidences of this subdivision of the land. It is nonsense to talk of the unwillingness of the whites to sell land to negroes. They will be governed by their own interest, and it is to their interest to sell. The report of the Comptreller-General of Georgia for 1881 shows that negroes own land in every one of the 137 counties in Georgia but one, and that contains only thirteen colored voters.

The entire property of Georgia is valued at \$270,393,888. Of this the colored taxpayers own \$6,478,391, or 22-5 per cent. of the whole. The white voters number 137,000 in round numbers: the colored voters, 94,000. The increase in value of the entire property of the State since 1880 is \$18,977,611, or about 2 per cent. Since 1889 the property of the colored taxpayers has increased \$671,179, or about 7½ per cent. In Fullon County, containing the city of Atlanta, the negroes own more property of the negroes is valued at \$438,293. The white vote of Fulton is 2,788 polls: the negroes in Georgia own more horses, mules, and hogs than any other kind of property. The value of all the active in Georgia for 1881 was \$23,638,-291. The negroes owned the value of \$2,213,-021, very nearly one-tenth of the whole. The increase in the total value of this species of property from 1880 was \$45,989, not quite 2 percent. The increase in this kind of property owned by negroes has been, since 1889, \$158,-234, or 7,1-7 per cent. In Burke County, a rich river county, inst below Aug

This is a fair showing for the negroes taking all things into consideration. It is pretty certain, I think, that the prejudice which has kept emigrants away from the Southern States will not last, and thus the negro will be subject to a much greater strain of competition. There is every evidence that the many advantages of this fine country are attracting attention abroad. Whether, with a severe struggle for existence and property, the negroes will continue to increase as they have done, is not altogether certain.

existence and property, the negroes will continue to increase as they have done, is not altogether certain.

In cities there is a great deal of pauperism among negroes. In Atlanta the winter of 1880 was a very severe season. It became known that there was, among the poor, a good deal of suffering for food and fuel. A public meeting was held by the citizens, and a considerable sum was raised to distribute those necessaries. A record was kept of cuses relieved. There were 1.700 in all, of which all but 100 were blacks, I passed the piace of distribution daily, and it was a painful sight to see a crowd of hearty-looking negroes pressing up, while a few timid-looking white women remained in the rear.

Negroes adhere very tennelously to any land they buy. Sometimes white people wish to buy them out in order to improve a neighborhood. It is very hard to do it, even when a very high price is offered. They are not ill natured; they simply eling to their property.

E. B.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Documents and Testimony Concerning an ASHINGTON, June 15 .- In the Star route

trial to-day the controversy among the counsel in reference to the correctness of maps of the Kearney-Kent route presented by the prosecution yesterday was renewed. Mr. Bliss offered in evidence a letter from William Ingersoll, the Postmaster at Pueblo, to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, dated Dec. 15, 1877, wherein he avers that the distances on the route from St. Charles to Green Horn had been wrongly advertised.

A number of petitions and letters were

wrongly advertised.

A number of petitions and letters were presented by Mr. Bliss, all asking for increased service and faster schedule. In some instances the request for faster schedule had been written in a different ink. Some of these papers were transmitted to the department by Seanter Chaitee. Many of the petitions referring to this route are in nearly identical language and this is also true of these introduced in connection with the route from Kearney to Kent.

Then followed the affidavit of Miner, wherein he says the number of men necessary to carry the mails on the existing schedule is one man and one animal, and upen the schedule as expedited to seven hours, two men and four animals. Brady's order for expedition and increase on the route was road; also an order to include Agnite in the route.

Mr. Bliss produced the sub-contract by which Scoplen W. Dorsey agrees to perform the service on this route for Miner, the contractor, and another order from Brady, directing that the payments on this route be stopped, as the continuance.

Ym. B. Farrish of Pueblo testified that he Wm. B. Farrish of Pueblo, testified that he

Win B. Farrish of Pueblo testified that he was a carrier on the route from Pueblo to Green Horn. The distance between these points was 32 miles. Two horses and one man sufficed to carry the mait on a seven-hour schedule. On creas-examination the witness admitted that he cumployed another man to take care of his horses. The show at times by two feet deep on the line, and this semelimes delayed him beyond the schedule time.

The show at times by two feet deep on the line, and this semelimes delayed him beyond the schedule time.

The side of the three wife in the side of the feet of the period that there were no mines in the impediate vicinity of Green Horn, and three or four families comprised the population of the town. In answer to the foreman of the jury, the witness said he believed the body of one of the petitions was written by C. L. McPherson, but the words "quicker time" were not in MePherson s handwriting, and, to the best of his received in the petition

Paceson's handwriting, and to the best of his received ion, they were not upon the petition when he signed it.

Jaxell Piper of Pueblo testified that in 1881 he was Postmaster at Agate. There had never been a mail over the resite. Agate was about one mile and a half off the main resite from Pueblo to Green Horn and there were enty a few houses there. Mr. Biss presented the official statement of the Agate office for the menth of January, 1881, which shows no receipts of any kind, and is endorsed. "No service at this office. J. Piper."

Justice to a Bronze Medal Stalwart. From the Etica Observer.

In the Observe a few days and we presented In the Observer a low days ago we presented a diet of the brunce mean Souward of the State, in change of the State, in change the many of American of the State, in the many of the state, in the state of the state

Beath of the Man that Owned Both Appamatter and Bull Bun. From the Introdictive Process.

The tuneral took place at Alexandria, Va. or

CRISIS IN THE TUNKER CHURCH.

Expelling a Disturber and Voting their Con-ference the Powers it Lucked.

ARNOLDS, Ind., June 10. The annual Conference of the Tunkers began here, twelve miles south of Goshen, on May 30. The meetings were held under a large tent, containing seats for nearly 5,000 people. In the models of the space beneath the tent was an elevated platform for the accommodation of those who conducted the meetings. These were about thirty Bishops, representing the Church throughout the United States. The Conference continued during four days, and terminated on the evening of June 2. The assemblage was at times enormous. On the second day of the Conference it was estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 persons were at the meeting place. The crowds were fed at a number of restaurants on the ground, and by the Church, at modest prices, in a spacious dining tent, seating nearly 2,000 persons. Two hundred waiters were in constant attendance at these tables. No liquor was sold, and persons caught smoking were arrested.

The Tunkers are more familiarly known by the nickname Dunkards, but style themselves German Baptist Brethren. This sect was founded in Germany in 1708 by Alexander Mack and a few others. Persecution drove them from that country, and they emigrated to

Mack and a few others. Persecution drove them from that country, and they emigrated to eastern Pennsylvania, where they flourished, and whence they scattered over the greater portion of the United States.

This meeting was especially interesting because a small faction had withdrawn from the main body since the last annual Conference, and the leader of another faction had been expelled by the main body, and endeavored to convince this Conference that he ought not only to be again received into the Church, but received with the office of Bishop and allowed full privilege to breach and publish his peculiar factories. The faction that has withdrawn also held extreme views but theirs were opposed to his. Hundreds of good members, halling between two opinions, awaited the result of this Conference before coming to a final decision, The juncture formed a crisis in the history of the Church. It was felt that if this Conference stood firm on the platform which has made the stood firm on the platform which has made the stood firm on the platform which has made the neutral members would remain with the Church but if the Conference proved weak and yielded to the Progressive barty, they would withdraw and join the Old Order party.

Eider Enoch Eiryof Illinois was chosen Moderator: Elder Jannes Quinter of Vermont Wrasing Clerk, and Elder John Wise of Illinois Beading Clerk. The first active work was the resulting of the report of the committee that expedied Hoisinger. This was followed by a discussion that was kept up all day. Holsinger and his friends did all they could to have the committee succession that was kept up all day. Holsinger and his friends did all they could to have the committee succession that was kept up all day. Holsinger had his friends did all they could to have the committee succession that was kept up all day. Holsinger had his friends did all they could to have the committee succession that make no further trouble, and this friends did all they could to have the committee succession that make more ma

the system of the Roman Catholic Church has proven faise.

The Old Order faction held a Conference at the same time near Dayton, Ohio. The attendance was estimated at 6,000. Holsinger and his friends held meetings daily while the main body was in session, and when they found they could not affect a reconciliation they organized into a separate body, which will probably be known as the Progressives. The great body of the Church, far from regretting the less of this disturbing element, anticipates a peaceful future.

PETER COOPER'S INVENTORS' HALL Ingenious Devices and Novel Processes Displayed to a Free Exhibition.

The lower part of the Cooper Institute now looks not unlike the American Institute Fair in miniature. The Free Permanent Exposition of the Inventors' Institute, which was opened last night, is intended to realize a facorite scheme of the Hon. Peter Cooper to establish a place where inventors can exhibit their models so that the public can see them without expense. Associated with Mr. Cooper in the undertaking are Charles A. La Monte, David A. Burr, A. S. Hewitt, and others

Last evening the eleven large rooms devoted to the exhibition were nearly all occupied, and the crowd was so great that Mr. Cooper was several times driven into the street to get fresh air. The models on exhibition will

A Half Hollday for Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- SOUTH DAY Goods Salesmen's Social and Margal Benefit assemble is about to sek from the rotal merchanis of face of a Saturday bolf holiday during July and Approvatel at a Saturnay that holday during the grant of the level having ranged last season. These is even to be level having the increments will take a form to of the matter and that all wis serve so that the matter has be mixtered. If case once will cheek the mixtered life increments will cheek the mixtered life in linear many and the last the merchants to be able to grant the contract of the matter of New York, June 15.

A Ferry Passenger's Complaint. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SEX OF WHAT

of the index of the Environ District in 1988. The to count in of the Alberton of the 1988. The Environment of the Environment of the Environment of three feet in the 1988 and the previous feet in the 1988 and the 1988 feet in t To the Editor of The Son-sir, years.

remembly report his as here given the second section of the chine denoral committee may limb be also be reliable 4. Half on Monday exemple, here. I have seen to be a second proven in a rest by the second rest of the second proven in a rest by the second rest of the second rest by the second rest of the second rest o

Mr. Bountdoor, the damper. To the Editor of The Six Six Dentity the morning six that have been a from the Readin Broke a cost of the Cost

Let Un Reimer Exert Days

No Unmarried Women Admirted.

As a special remarks with the free of the first of the fi The Place to Emigrate To.

From the Sasras cuy Tones

Good beefsteak is only three cents a pound in the sast of th